

THE RUSHING WATERS.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY THE HEAVY RAINS.

NEW JERSEY CITIES INUNDATED
Cellars Flooded and Foundations Ruined—Several Bridges Swept Away—High Water in Virginia.

DANVILLE, Va., July 31.—There has been an unprecedented summer rainfall in this section. Dan river is up to the high water mark, and is still rising. The bridge at Cascade, on the Danville and New River road, has been washed away, and also bridges over Sandy creek. The Atlantic and Danville track is submerged for several miles, and much damage has been done. Several washouts are reported on the Virginia Midland road between Danville and Lynchburg, and trains have been stopped. Trains for Washington are running by way of Richmond, and those by the Atlantic Coast Line. The crops of corn and tobacco on the lowlands are flooded and seriously damaged.

THE FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Water Subsidizing and People Returning to Their Homes.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—Reports from all over Essex county indicate that the damage by the storm, which is still raging, will be much greater than was thought last night. Bloomfield suffered most by the breaking of Fritz's dam. Fifty families were driven from their homes, but no lives were lost or injury inflicted. The water is subsiding this morning, and the people are returning to their homes. The dam across the river at Belleville broke last night and flooded Mill street and did considerable damage to property in the low section of the town. In Orange the water is subsiding. A fireman from this city named Monchil was driving across the bridge at Maplewood last night when the structure was carried away. He was carried down with the torrent, together with a horse and wagon and was finally rescued by a crowd of men from South Orange. Trains on the Morris and Essex road are moving slowly through Orange. The greatest apprehension is felt at Milburn. A water dam placed on the dam of the Orange reservoir two and one-half miles from town and 200 feet above it. The people are prepared to move at a moment's notice.

THE DAMAGE AT PASSAIC.

The city of Passaic is the greatest sufferer from the floods. Several streets are flooded, and others have deep trenches worn in them. The lower part of the city is partially submerged. Huge boulders have been washed down into the lower streets and front yards. Blocks of street curbing have been washed out and the sidewalks undermined. A culvert near the county bridge has been washed away. Passaic river is rising rapidly. The Patterson mills, along the river banks, have water in the cellars and wheel pits. Operations will be suspended. The dam at Haledon is liable to burst at any moment. Passaic falls never looked grander.

Reports from all sections of Long Island tell of the seriousness of the storm of the past two days. From Montauk Point and Greenport to this place the rains have washed out the country roads, especially on the north shore. Great damage has been done to crops. In the heart along the north and east coasts small craft have been torn from their anchorages and thrown upon the shore. People in the Orient say they saw a large vessel capsized about a mile and a half from the point, but nothing further can be learned of the disaster.

GREAT DAMAGE AT PLAINFIELD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—The first dam to break in the vicinity was at Feltville, five miles north of here. The break occurred at four o'clock, and the rush of the water carried away and absolutely obliterated two small dams below it at Seeley's paper mill, causing a loss of \$100,000. The water ran down on Scotch plains, completely inundating the village. Cellars were flooded and all bridges were swept away. The Baptist church here is a large place, and the cemetery surrounding it is badly washed out, in many places exposing the graves. A. D. Shepard's place was completely flooded. The Derby fur mill here lost \$100,000. The water divided, a part of it forcing its way for a mile across fields until it reached Cedar brook, a little stream running through the eastern portion of Plainfield. The break here was at the head of a lake, and a portion of Plainfield's choicest residential locality was under water up to the first stories of the houses. Every household has its losses.

A FIRE AT SEA.

The Terrible Experiences of Passengers Bound for South America.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Columbus O'D. Lee, of Hoffman, Lee & Co., was a passenger on board the steamer Alliance, from New York for Rio. In a letter from his cabin, dated Sunday, July 30, he writes that a fire broke out on board. They left Pernambuco Sunday, July 27th, and on the following night fire was discovered between the decks near the engine room, in 1,000 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of rum, the first intimation being an explosion of rum. Captain Boers ordered the boats lowered, and one hundred and twenty lives were aloft. At daylight all were again aboard, although the fire was still raging. Bahia was reached on the 9th, the crew being kept at work throwing overboard cotton and rum, the coal heaving being kept there at the point of a pistol. A hole was drilled through an iron partition and a carpenter held a water pipe with the result that he has become blind. The passengers behaved splendidly, not a man, woman or child betraying the least fear. Eight hundred and four dollars was contributed to go to the officers and crew.

Change on the Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Daily News says: The affairs of the Chicago Times, which have recently been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment, underwent another change. At four o'clock this afternoon, when Joseph Pulitzer took charge of the editorial and news departments of the paper. His occupancy of that position signifying a complete rout of the J. J. West interest. Mr. Dunlap has for the last two years been the owner of the Times, although the paper was associated with him, and he resigned from the paper. Messrs. Hinkamp and others who were largely interested in the paper, had been in the direction of the Times and he assumed the duties of the place today. He is a newspaper man of wide experience.

Whitney Writes a Card.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney writes to the New York Star with reference to the report that a weekly paper would be started at Washington in his interest as a candidate for the presidency. Whitney says he is not and shall not be a candidate for nomination to that office nor to any other.

Starving at Streator.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Congressman Lawler and other members of the business men's relief committee left this morning with additional supplies for the half starved locked out coal miners at Streator, Ill.

CANADIANS INDIGNANT.

Over the Seizure of the Sealing Schooner Black Diamond.

TORONTO, July 31.—A special dispatch to Empire from Ottawa, says: The latest account of piracy by the United States authorities in Behring sea continues to be much discussed in official circles. A dispatch has been received at the fisheries department from Mr. Baker, M. P., giving additional particulars of the seizure of the Black Diamond. It appears that the vessel was seized when seventy miles from land. Mr. Baker says that a strong feeling of resentment and indignation has been engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia by this wanton outrage, and that a meeting of the citizens of Victoria is to be held to express their indignation.

WILL PROTEST TO PARLIAMENT.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—Indignation is felt over the seizure of the schooner Black Diamond in Behring sea by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. A public meeting will probably be held and resolutions passed for transmission to the imperial parliament asking that the imperial government interfere in behalf of British vessels engaged in the sealing trade. It is believed here that if but one man has been placed on board the Richard Rush, for sealing in Behring sea, the British orders and will sail for Victoria instead of Sitka.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Inquiry at the department of state this morning was met by the statement that there was absolutely no information respecting the seizure of the Triumph or Black Diamond, or the revenue cutter, Rush, for sealing in Behring sea, except that contained in the Associated Press dispatches on the subject.

COLLIDED WITH THE PUSHER.

A Wreck in which Probably a Dozen Lives Were Lost.

CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—A passenger train that left Hamilton at 7 o'clock p. m., going west, collided with the freight train coming east at the bend in the road at Ogletown, two miles east of Oxford. The "pusher" is an engine used to go out with the freight trains, and assist engines by pushing at the rear of the train. The pushers go as far as Cincinnati, and sometimes return to Hamilton, but sometimes returning with freight cars. It was a pusher running wild, returning from Cincinnati, that collided with this passenger train. The latter was running at a very high speed. The place is remote from telegraph stations, and definite news is hard to obtain. It is known, however, that it was a bad smash-up. Fireman was killed outright. A Mr. Dady is dying. Baggage-master Shields was killed. Engineer Dougherty was badly hurt, and a Mr. Brannan, fireman, was severely hurt. Seven of the injured were brought to Hamilton by the relief train. It is believed that the number of killed and injured will not be greater than twelve or fourteen. This report was obtained by telephone from Hamilton, and news there at this hour is not very definite.

AS BAD AS A VOLCANO.

A Terrible Explosion Which Did Great Damage.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 31.—At three o'clock this evening George Fabel and Thomas Sayes were dumping rock on the Luke Fidler canal bank near this place when Sayes glanced down the bank which is 120 feet high and almost lost his senses on beholding a myriad of flames caping high up in the air from the centre. Then a vast upheaval of blasting rock and dirt shot fifty feet heavenward. A beautiful transformation soon followed. A stream of fire flowed down the bank like the stream taking its course from the base through the lot, and on toward the house of Patrick Boney, a hundred feet distant and in which were his wife, mother and five children.

DENSE VOLUMES OF SMOKE.

at this period obscured everything from sight for miles around, and when it passed away the mass of fire surged and tossed around Boney's house. As the flames were about to destroy the house, another monstrous slide of dirt occurred and followed the path of the fire until it reached the first mass. The flames consumed the dirt and the sand that the stream of fire finally covered the fire, and together with a heavy rain, extinguished the flames. Inmates of the house were almost smothered with smoke and gas. The bank was fired several years ago.

BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

For four months past wet dirt has been dumped just over the spot where it now appears. The dirt had been smoldering for some time and had eaten out a large cavity, which was filled with gas, and when this dirt became dry the gas escaped, causing the unprecedented explosion. The people are fearful that many other banks hereabouts will explode and great loss of life ensue.

The Nomination in Greenville.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The democratic primary for the nomination of city municipal officers took place yesterday, with the following result, ascertained at a late hour last night: Mayor, E. S. Rowley, 48; James T. Williams, 230. Rowley carried the whole ticket. The day was remarkably quiet, there being no free whisky "bull penning," which has been usual on such occasions heretofore. The general election will be September 10th, when William Smith will run on the independent ticket. A close race is expected.

A Catholic Congress Called.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A committee, consisting of William O'Connell, of Chicago, chairman, and Henry J. Spaanholz, of St. Louis, and Daniel H. Radd, of Cincinnati, today issued a call for a general congress of the Catholic laity of the United States to be held in the city of Baltimore November 11th and 12th, 1899, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States.

The North Carolina Alliance Men.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The largest gathering of farmers seen here in many years greeted Harry Tracy, the alliance lecturer, today. Mr. Tracy spoke at the fair grounds, and it is estimated that at least 10,000 farmers were present. The alliance men were heartily received, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Ives Suing Out Another Writ.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Lawyer Brooke tried again today to have the indictments against Ives and Steynor, now in Ludlow street jail, quashed. Judge O'Brien granted a writ of habeas corpus certiorari for a review of the evidence on which they were indicted. The case will be heard in supreme court chambers tomorrow.

Will Walk Out Today.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 31.—This will in all probability be the last day's work for the miners and coopers in the Connellsville region for some time to come. Tomorrow morning between 12,000 and 15,000 men will lay down their tools and demand better wages.

THE LION CAGED.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

AND GOVERNOR LOWERY IS HAPPY.

The Boston Herald-Examiner Run Down by Inspector Byrnes—The Requisition Papers Signed by Governor Hill.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John L. Sullivan was arrested tonight in the Vanderbilt hotel by Inspector Byrnes and Detective Sergeant Adams. The arrest was made on a requisition from Governor Lowery, of Mississippi, charging Sullivan with prize fighting. State Agent Childs, of Mississippi, arrived in New York with the requisition and placed it in the hands of the inspector.

About 9:30 o'clock Inspector Byrnes went to the Vanderbilt hotel, where he knew Sullivan was stopping. He went up to the big fellows' room and knocked at the door and Sullivan opened the door and as soon as he saw whom his visitor was, he said:

"Inspector, I heard that I was wanted, and was just going down to see you."

The inspector and Detective Adams brought him to police headquarters in a cab. There was a GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT AND SURPRISE at the arrest around the locality of the Vanderbilt hotel. The requisition papers of Governor Lowery were placed in Inspector Byrnes' hands at eleven o'clock this morning. They were indeed signed by Governor Hill. Inspector Byrnes and Detective Sergeant Adams were looking for Sullivan all the afternoon, but he did not get to the Vanderbilt till half-past nine, when he was arrested.

When taken to police headquarters Sullivan was given one of Inspector Byrnes' private rooms instead of a cell. He said, when he reached headquarters:

"I am willing to leave the law, and am willing to leave the consequences."

The inspector called the reporters over the way to see the pugilistic prisoner. He was dressed in a pepper and salt suit, with a straw hat on, which was a neat dark blue band, and he wore a flannel shirt. He looked remarkably well.

William Muldoon, his trainer, and Charlie Johnson went to police headquarters as soon as they heard of Sullivan's arrest, and asked if he would be accepted. Inspector Byrnes said that Sullivan would have to stay all night, as the case was not a bailable one. He will be arraigned in the general sessions tomorrow morning.

STRANGLINGS AT LOUISVILLE.

Two Murderers Executed—The Sheriff's Bungling Job.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Charles Dilger, the murderer of two policemen last August, and Harry Smart, murderer of Meisner Green and wife, were hanged at 6:05 this morning. At 5:30 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Henry Bell read the death warrant to each of the men, they standing handcuffed at their cell doors. The line of march to the scaffold was formed at 5:47 o'clock. Both of the condemned men walked firmly up the steps of the scaffold. Dilger, who had not been in jail since his arrest, clasped the service of the Catholic church, the crowd maintaining breathless silence. Deputy Sheriff Ragland meanwhile took his place near the trap rope. Both men were very pale during the reading of the service.

At the conclusion of the service, Smart and Dilger bade good by to all the turnkeys.

They then took their positions on the trap. Smart laughed as he stepped upon the fatal door. Deputy Sheriff Hikes pinioned them with leather bands at 6 o'clock. The rope was cut at 6:04 o'clock exactly, and both men shot down and probably died instantly. But Dilger slipped through the noose, the rope catching him over the chin at the lower teeth. He then fell back, and Smart was drawn up by the rope until his shoulders came through the trap, when the deputies took him by the arms and pulled him upon the scaffold. A new rope was brought into service, and when the noose was adjusted, Dilger asked: "What's the matter?" On being told "the rope had slipped its knot," he said: "This shows that I should not die." He placed himself upon the trap a second time by making two hops. The trap was again sprung at 6:09 o'clock, and he strangled to death.

THE TWO GOVERNORS.

Governor Beaver Anxious for the Safety of Yeldell.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—[Special.]—Governor Richardson this morning received a telegram from Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, as follows: "Colored and other citizens are fearful of violence to Yeldell. Will you kindly send thoroughly safe men to meet the party at Augusta and afford safe conduct? The prisoner will leave Pittsburgh Thursday morning for Philadelphia." Governor Richardson replied as follows: "Your telegram received. I prefer that the prisoner be brought to Columbia and have no ordered safe conduct. He has not been in jail since his arrest. There is as little danger of violence in South Carolina as in any of her sister states, north or south, and the case at their hands is what she always readily grants—a strict and honest compliance with the constitution and laws of the union."

A Tragedy in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 31.—This morning early Henry C. Boyce, a carpenter, was shot and instantly killed by Walter W. Williams, a clerk in a retail store. Williams suspected Boyce of intimacy with his wife, and when he saw her in the store tonight, where Boyce was to marry Mrs. Williams, provided Williams could retain possession of his daughter. It was at this point that the tragedy occurred. Williams came to his home. His wife kept her room, and Boyce was one of the guests. Williams called him into his bedroom. Two pistol shots were next heard, and Boyce was found with two bullets in his brain. Williams surrendered himself at the police station.

A Double Haul Made.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Clark and Detective Turner got back from Louisville tonight. Father Mike Huckleberry, the desperado who carved up Officer George Smith some time ago. While walking along in Louisville the officers met Sol Wynn, who was found carrying a knife on a negro near Nolansville a year ago. They took him in and brought him back with Huckleberry.

The Empire and Dublin Road.

DUBLIN, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The Empire and Dublin railroad is grading and laying city and steel rails rapidly towards Dublin. They are now in six miles of the corporate limits. There is a bill pending in the legislature to authorize the town council to give them the right-of-way through one of the streets.

Hawkinsville is Going to Run a Road to Fort Valley.

and this will give an air line from Dublin to Atlanta. We will secure the route from Dublin, and at this rate Dublin will soon loom up as a railroad center.

The Corner Stone Laid.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The corner stone of the county's new courthouse was laid this afternoon by Colonel Robert Walker, in the presence of a large number of citizens. Dr. Bowman, of the Lutheran church, delivered an impressive prayer. Judge Hadden of the city court, made a short address, and Rev. Wynn of Wesley church, pronounced the benediction. All of the court officers were present, also the county commissioners, Mayor Schwarz and several aldermen.

THE NEGRO IS IN JAIL.

And the Five Dollar Bill Will Cost Him Quite Dearly.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 31.—On Friday last a negro boy named Duncan had a five dollar bill he wished changed, and asked John Logan, a colored boy if he could change it for him, and he did. Shortly afterward Logan approached Duncan and told him that Albert Long, a negro boy about eighteen years old, could change it, and pointed Long out to him. Logan, when asked if he could change the bill, replied: "Oh, yes, I can change it for you. Just hand it here until I can step in the store here." With this, he pulled out some keys, as if he had the change locked up somewhere, and entered Mr. Bonnett's store and passed out the back door. Duncan waited for some time for Long's return and inquired of Logan why Long was so "long" in coming back. "He will be back directly," said Logan. Duncan became suspicious and soon discovered that Logan had disappeared. He then put the officers on notice, and it was learned that Long and Logan were seen together near the railroad. Constable Sangre pursued the pair and succeeded in arresting Logan, but Long went on up the railroad. Sheriff McLean, who came along next day and was arrested. Mr. McLean went up and brought him back to Marietta. Long was locked up and entered in jail, but Justice Baber discharged Logan.

THE PRISONER WAS BOLD.

And Defied the Men Who Had Captured Him.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 31.—For some time a wagon, drawn by two oxen, in the custody of two white men, about thirty years old each, has been seen about Walker's railroad crossing, in Gritter district. Suspicion was created by the team coming out of the woods and driving back, showing that the men had had sold whisky in the neighborhood. On Tuesday a warrant was sworn out and Constable Boring, with posse, arrested one man at the wagon and the other being present. The officers were standing around talking, when the prisoner said: "Do good to yourselves, gentlemen," and ran off, followed by the crowd, but he was not seen again. In a short time, justice of the peace, and several others arrived to hold a trial, when the other man came up with a pistol sticking out of his pocket, and declared to know who he was, his driver off. He fed his team and went off, but subsequently came back and demanded a trial. He refused to give his name, and asserted that he had violated no law.

MRS. MAYBRICK ON TRIAL.

She Pleads Not Guilty to the Indictment—Hearing Testimony.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American woman who is charged with having killed her husband, Richard Maybrick, by administering poison to him, was arraigned for trial today. The court room was crowded with people anxious to hear all the details of the case. When called upon to plead to the indictment the prisoner replied "not guilty."

Michael Maybrick, brother of the deceased, was called to the witness stand. He admitted that certain boxes that he took from his brother's room did not contain arsenic. The contents of a bottle, which was said to contain meat extract, had not been given to his brother. There had been quarrels between his brother and his wife. A woman named Mrs. Maybrick had threatened to secure a separation.

Dr. Hopper testified that the deceased had shown him prescriptions for sexual nerve tonics which he had received from a New York physician. The prescriptions called for no arsenic.

Bouncing the Boulangerists.

PARIS, July 31.—The Boulangerists thrown the onus of their defeat on Deputy Turquet, who insisted that General Boulanger should contest over 400 cantons. They held that the general should have become a candidate only in districts where his political strength was sufficient to warrant hope of success. The government is more active than ever in the work of getting rid of Boulangerist office holders. The mayors of Rennes, Angoulême and Treguier, all Boulangerists, have been ousted.

Condemning Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, July 31.—Lord Brassey gave an "anthem" to the '80 club, this evening, in order to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present. Mrs. Gladstone, however, attended the affair. She was very well, and although it had stopped raining at the end of the previous thirty minutes, she was not in the least inconvenienced by the weather. She carried the crowd with her and at the close was roundly applauded.

Dead from Heart Disease.

RALIGH, N. C., July 31.—[Special.]—J. R. Hammond, a commercial traveler for Adams, Boston and Company, fell dead at the Yarbrough house here this morning. He arrived here yesterday afternoon. This morning a servant went to his room to awake him and found him dead. The cause of death is thought to have been heart disease. News was telegraphed his firm, which in turn telegraphed Hammond's mother at Petersburg, Va.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

League Games.

AT PITTSBURGH.—Rain stopped the Pittsburgh-Chicago game at the end of the second inning today. The home team won the game. The score was 2 to 0. The game was very well, and although it had stopped raining at the end of the previous thirty minutes, the game was not in the least inconvenienced by the weather. The game was carried on by the crowd with her and at the close was roundly applauded.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland 6, Indianapolis 1. Base hits—Cleveland 10, Indianapolis 4. Errors—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Bases on balls—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Struck outs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Hits—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Runs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Home runs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Doubles—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Triples—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Sacrifices—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Stolen bases—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Caught stealing—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Batted out—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Grounds out—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Flys out—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Line outs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Errors—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Base on balls—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Struck outs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Hits—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Runs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Home runs—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Doubles—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Triples—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. Sacrifices—Cleveland 1, Indianapolis 1. 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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1, 1889.

Scientists and Cloud Bursts.

A scientific gentleman, who reads THE CONSTITUTION closely, protests against our description of that new terror, the cloud burst.

"It is nothing but a heavy rain," says our esteemed scientist.

We do not care what the thing is called. It is enough for us to know that it is very destructive and deadly, and that it is a very frequent visitor of late in the eastern states. Doubtless our matter of fact friend thought that it was an overstatement of the

fact to describe a cloud burst as a lake in the air suddenly precipitated upon the earth below. Well, we need not call it a lake—names are of slight importance—let us call it a heavy rain. Even then it is a singular and terrifying phenomenon. In the neighborhood of Asheville, North Carolina, these sudden rainfalls are so common that people have had an opportunity of studying them. It is hardly necessary to say that the observers have come to no satisfactory conclusion. The Asheville Citizen, in an elaborate article on the subject, says:

"The difficulty of accounting for the occurrence of such immense bodies of water in the air or when they are held in suspension, is a special moment (liberated) to fall in time, and yet so majestically quiet, as to be met." General Clingman, discussing the same matter, writes: "We must be able to force capable of bringing together, as it were, the water contained in the volume of air, or else an influence sufficiently potent to counteract the most powerful and generally recognized force in nature, namely, the force of gravity. As a result, this is the only recognized source from which this water could be collected, it must therefore have been instantly drawn together; or, if it were slowly collected, then the force of gravity must have been for a time suspended or counteracted."

The observers of the cloud bursts or down-pours around Asheville reject cyclonic and electric agencies, and declare that they are in no way connected with these rainfalls. A prominent state official who witnessed one of these cloud bursts, as people prefer to call them, a few miles north of Asheville, June, says:

"I had not proceeded far before my attention was attracted to a peculiar looking cloud in the southwest, and apparently not more than ten miles distant. It seemed to be a sudden rain, and I was struck by the fact that it was a parallelism with the clouds of the Roanoke river valley. Its general appearance was that of a parallelogram with ragged edges, and as well as I could estimate, was about as long and one mile wide. It seemed disconnected from the other clouds which were in the sky, being much lower and darker. Expecting it would cross my road and I was watching it closely, and soon discovered it was stationary, or if it had motion, it was so slight as not to be appreciable. There was a wind, the afternoon being oppressively hot. The cloud slowly became darker and denser, seemed to approach nearer the surface of the earth. When within a mile of my destination, and northwestern corner of the cloud, a light rain began to fall, through which I travelled for half a mile when it ceased; but when I reached the hill, which led down to the river, I came upon the evidences of a violent rain. The bushes, weeds and grass were beaten down, the rivulets and gulches overflowed, the roads torn up and bridges swept away."

At Alexander's, I found the population in a state of commotion. They informed me that there was a sudden rain, which was without precedent. It did not last more than a few minutes, but it was confined to well-defined areas of not more than a mile in diameter. The ravines were carrying down everything movable, trees, walls, huge stones, great quantities of mud and sand were washed into the river. When the earth was swept off, carrying with it, of course, the heavy rain.

It is high time to call a halt when a class legislation is proposed that is so extreme that its advocates are compelled to attack the existing institutions of the state, and to claim that public officials are incapable of properly performing duties imposed upon them by law and the people incompetent to elect honest, efficient and incorruptible public servants.

A Question.
The New York World, speaking of the false Christs in Liberty county, in this state, says:

"The only thing which will ever prevent such impostures and delusions is education. Where dense ignorance is misled by superstition and crazed with hope or fear, religion can no more gain a hearing than can the other forces of sanity. The uneducated human mind is the same in its tendencies under whatever skies we observe it, and its credulity always prompts it to adopt some superstition which is a grotesque caricature of whatever religion it happens to know most familiarly."

Indeed! The followers of Mr. Schweinfurth, the false Christ in Illinois, grew up in the public schools. The same is true of the followers of the female Christ near Cincinnati, and it is also true of the dupes of the professors of Christian science in New York and throughout the north.

Education does not prevent religious impostures and delusions in the north. What good reason, then, has the World for saying that it would prevent our Liberty county negroes from being misled by their false prophets?

The Plymouth Monument.
The Plymouth monument, erected to commemorate the landing of the pilgrims, will be dedicated today.

It is a triumph of the sculptor's art—this massive monument of solid granite. The principles of the founders of the colony are represented by a group of figures—Morality, Education, Freedom and Law, with Faith towering above them in the center, resting one foot on Plymouth rock, holding in her left hand an open Bible, while the uplifted right arm points heavenward.

A very pretty fancy, but is it exactly in accordance with the truth of history? No doubt the Plymouth colonists had faith, and built upon morality, education, freedom and law, but from first to last they relied mainly upon force. Never mind about their religious belief, and other professed beliefs—they began by using force to accomplish their ends, and made it the leading factor of their civilization. Devoted religionists as they were, they took sturdy Miles Standish, who was outside of their church, and made him their captain. They wanted a man of blood and iron at their head, and they got him. Later they made this fiery soldier a magistrate. That was their idea of law—the sword!

Force, and not Faith, ruled the pilgrims and their neighbors of the Massachusetts Bay colony, who cast their lot with them. Those were glorious days for Miles Standish, and men like him. The uplifted sword was a power in the land. The colonists helped themselves to everything they wanted. Their wars with the Indians were the bloodiest in our history. Then they tried to conquer the French in Canada. They kicked up about the stamp act, and although it was rescinded brought on the revolution because of a preamble. Before this they had in the name of God banished, and flogged and hung a lot of good people

picked out his victims north, south, east and west. He had no sectional prejudices. Once he took Georgia on a matrimonial foray, married a Griffin belle, and then skipped out in his usual fashion.

In this age of railways, telegraph lines, illustrated newspapers and active detectives swarming everywhere this man's story almost defies belief. An ordinary villain gets picked up before he has traveled a hundred miles, and if he escapes he goes to Canada, but this man has remained on his native heath, and has openly carried on his operations in our largest cities. Beyond the flimsy precaution of assuming a false name he has taken very little pains to throw his pursuers off the track.

It is by no means certain, even now, that the Christian science leader will get his deserts. He has followers and dupes, most of them weak women, who will be only too glad to shield him. What he needs is a taste of Georgia justice. If he can be induced or forced to come down this way he will be disposed of in short order.

Attacking the Railroad Commission.

Ten years ago the opponents of the establishment of the railroad commission in Georgia maintained that competition was the sovereign remedy for all railway ills, and that the only thing to do was to leave the roads untrammelled by railroad commissions to work out through the competitive principle their own development. Today the supporters of the Olive bill are driven to occupy the same position. Mr. Olive goes even further. He not only viciously assailed the railway commission in his recent speech, but he has attacked the chairman of the Georgia commission and the competency of the people to elect incorruptible officials. His views seem to be that the whole people are liable to be corrupted by corporate influence. We cannot share this view, nor do we feel that the attack upon the Georgia commission and its chairman are justified by the history of the past ten years.

Mr. Olive is quoted as saying that "Major Wallace has completely doubled on his record," that "The major has turned completely around." He now favors combinations. He thought they violated the constitution in 1886."

There is nothing in Major Wallace's record that justifies this attack. Everybody in Georgia knows that Major Wallace has stood like a bulwark for the control and regulation of railroads, and that through his efforts and those of the other members of the commission freight rates have been equalized, discriminations have been checked and the rights of the people preserved, while the rights of the railroads have been respected. The Georgia railroad commission, of which Major Wallace has been an exponent from its beginning, is today pointed at by the advocates of railroad commissions as the ideal railroad commission of the country.

Major Wallace has always claimed that the railroad commission under the present act had full power to regulate and control the entire question of railroad competition and discrimination as far as it can be regulated by state legislation. He stands on that position today, and standing on that position is entirely consistent in saying that Mr. Olive's bill is wholly unnecessary and that the railroad commission is entirely sufficient for the protection of the people.

It is high time to call a halt when a class legislation is proposed that is so extreme that its advocates are compelled to attack the existing institutions of the state, and to claim that public officials are incapable of properly performing duties imposed upon them by law and the people incompetent to elect honest, efficient and incorruptible public servants.

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who held different religious views. Even after the revolution they were just the same. With them force was the thing to live by; faith was something to talk about. Force enabled them to tear the negroes from their homes in Africa, only to be emancipated by force a few generations later.

Now, all this is history, and it is the history of the sword. The descendants of the pilgrims may rally around their status of Faith today, but Force placed them where they are, carved out their pathway of progress, and cemented their civilization in the blood and tears of the weak and helpless.

So much for fact; the Plymouth monument is only a fancy!

It is now stated that the russet shoes are poisonous. We can scarcely credit this report. The tan shoes are almost as harmless as the people that wear them.

"STEVE" DORSEY, the great republican leader, is in the hands of a Denver sheriff.

The fact that Georgia negroes were willing to accept an Ohio tramp as their savior, shows that they still need training.

DEMY JOHN is now doing what Kilrain failed to do. He is knocking out Sullivan with the greatest ease.

ALBION W. TOURGEE appears to forget that the state of Georgia is on hand when the republic was born.

"TAR CHICO" INTER-OCEAN proposes to read the New York Herald out of the country because it is in favor of white supremacy. The INTER-OCEAN should move to Hayti.

AS THE national flower the sunflower seems to have the call. It is useful as well as ornamental.

THERE is not much romance about a negro queen of shebs who eats onions and wears sacks. We advise the northern brethren to come down and learn something about the ways of the nation.

BROTHER DUDLEY seems to have made a permanent retirement.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MADAME DISS DE BAR, the fat spiritualist and impostor, who has been swindling people in New York with her portraits painted by spirit hands has come to grief at last. Her business declined, she took to drink, and finally conducted herself in such an insane fashion that a friend took her over to Brooklyn and lodged her in some quiet retreat, where she was kept under guard and not at her. It is believed that this winds up the madame's career.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT says that there isn't an idea in his head of being a drinker. He would give up the deplorable habit of drinking his beer by the hoghead, he would feel better. No man should drink so much beer at a sitting.

THERE is a RUSH of European capital to this country seeking investment. An English syndicate with \$2,000,000 wishes to purchase real estate. The alleged reason for this influx of foreign capital is that a general European war is expected, and men with money are trying to save their fortunes.

THE CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN has been set down upon by the New York Evening Post. The Post says that it was most appropriate for Georgia to fly her state flag on her new capitol when it was dedicated.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST has commenced a crusade against the New York habit of carrying concealed weapons. It is to be hoped that the work will follow the south's example in putting down this dangerous nuisance.

SOME of the NEWSPAPERS are jumping on Mr. John W. Ryckman because he is gradually surrounding the New York World's fact. The newspapers seem to be pretty well acquainted with Mr. Ryckman.

WHEN THE NATURAL gas well at Ruthven, Ohio, caught fire, the flames were extinguished by the fire engine, but the flames and came out unharmed. Marvin owed his escape to the fact that he wore a complete suit of asbestos clothing, with a hood of the same material over his head. This little incident shows that it would be a good thing to have asbestos uniforms for all firemen.

A DYING WOMAN was turned out of her room in New York the other day, because she owed ten dollars rent. Her husband was out of a job, and the landlord would not wait.

THE BREADSTUFF CROPS in Europe are the worst in years.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

CLEVELAND.—Ex-President Cleveland is said to be very superstitious. He will not begin any important work on Friday.

RILEY.—The French Government has made our Professor G. V. Riley a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

FIFE.—The Earl of Fife is descended from a peddler of eggs.

GOULD.—Jay Gould when a young man was noted for his wit and high spirits.

PARMALOE.—Mr. L. G. Parmaloe, of Boston, has made himself a millionaire by baking beans for the soldiers.

THE SHAH.—The Shah of Persia, at Mr. Gladstone's golden wedding, said: "It is better to live fifty years with one woman than to live one year with fifty women."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Canfield an Exception.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28, 1889.—Editors Constitution: Having read with considerable interest your Sunday's editorial on the Canfield case, and noting the possible inference you draw, I feel disposed to say a word, depreciating your suggestion.

I am a northerner, holding northern opinions generally, and deeply interested in the progress of the south; not only in the selfish view which regards the south as a great market for northern products, but abstractly, as well. The reply to your query as to how many northern women Mrs. Canfield represents, is simply, that she is not representative at all. Northern women are very much like their southern sisters, in all respects, and not usually afflicted with such mental and moral derangement as seems to oppress Mrs. Canfield. I have conversed with many of the best northern states about race and its race problem, and with the exception of an occasional Grand Army man, have not found any one who allows his prejudice to get away with his common sense. Of course there are some cranks in the north who speak of "rebels" in the same strain as your correspondent, Ticknor, talks about "yankees," but, fortunately for the good of our nation, such cases are rare, and becoming more so.

That any respectable paper should print such a letter as Mrs. Canfield's seems surprising, although in view of the pages of rot about prize fights, etc., published by the best papers in the land, one need not be surprised at anything; but that the letter should have attracted such attention seems very remarkable. It is certainly did not deserve such widespread advertising, which has only served to stir up old animosity.

The race question will settle itself ultimately in the struggle for existence, the fittest will come out ahead every time, and we still hold the opinion that the Caucasian is the fittest. Mrs. Canfield to the contrary notwithstanding.

Owing to the hospitable treatment Mrs. Canfield received while south, she probably did not have to stop at a southern hotel, else she would even at the present day have, metaphorically, felt the black heels of the porter and waiter, to get out from under which she would have found a constant drain on her purse. Respectfully yours,

A NORTHERN DRUMMER.

Information Wanted.
MACON, Ga., July 29, 1889.—Editors Constitution: Will you please give the name of the captain of the Atlanta company, at the time of the capture of the regiment to which the company was attached, that went to the war against Mexico in 1846 or '47. Are there any survivors of the company now living in Fulton county? If so, please state their names.

MACON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CRAZED AND MAD.

TALKS WITH THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERTY COUNTY FANATICS.

The Better Class of Negroes the Most Liable to the Method of Madness—A Shocking Story of Affairs.

WALTHAMVILLE, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—The queen is still holding her court on the Waltham plantation, but the negroes are quiet and no further trouble is expected. Her followers are falling away steadily. No sermons have been preached, or religious exercises of any sort held amongst them since the sheriff's visit on Monday. Not more than 150 were left there this noon. Two or three times that number are idle at home and refuse to work. The queen keeps up her magic incantations and her ravings and accusations.

as of heaven, and her word as law by a body of devoted followers. The colored Christ and King Solomon, together with seven of their most prominent followers, are still in jail in Hinesville. The others have been released on bond with a promise on their part to stay away from the spirit plantation. The charge on which they were arrested is assault to murder upon Samps Cates, the day laborer, and ripped open and scattered. E. W. James and Shadrack Walthour, Christ and King Solomon respectively, both colored, have been moved into the same cell. James is a dangerous man. He was stark naked, and

to a bolt in the wall. He has torn up several suits of clothes, and second-hand clothing is exhausted. He tore his blanket into shreds and ripped open and scattered. E. W. James and Shadrack Walthour, Christ and King Solomon respectively, both colored, have been moved into the same cell. James is a dangerous man. He was stark naked, and

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THE CHICAGO PARTY

PASSES THROUGH ATLANTA EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

The Visitors Are Detained at Chattanooga and do Not Reach Atlanta Until the Afternoon—They Pass Directly.

The Chicago board of trade, the Chicago commercial exchange, the Chicago produce exchange, the Chicago lumbermen's exchange and the Chicago press were well represented. Their stay was very short however.

The gentlemen from the windy city were to have reached Atlanta yesterday morning and become the guests of the Atlanta chamber of commerce for four or five hours, but the railroad schedule knocked them out.

Night before last Mr. S. A. Jones, of Tampa, Fla., who is in charge of the party telegraphed from Chattanooga that it would reach Atlanta by 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Oglesby, president of the chamber of commerce, was informed of the coming of the party and quickly made arrangements for a reception. A committee from the chamber of commerce was appointed to meet the visitors, and at 8 o'clock the gentlemen were together in the city.

The gentlemen comprising the committee then separated. At 1:30 the special car containing the party reached the city. Captain J. W. English, Hon. A. L. Kontz and two or three other gentlemen were present to receive the visitors, and the meeting was a pleasant one. Mr. Jones, in explaining the delay, said: "We were to have left Chattanooga at 1:30 last night and would have reached Atlanta at 6:30. But the railroad would not bring us through. Our car was standing under the shed, too, in Chattanooga when the train pulled out. I regret very much that we did not get here."

"Yes," said Captain English, "we would have been very much to have shown up on the prettiest and most progressive city in the south."

"When we found that the train would not bring us," said Mr. Jones, "I tried to hire a special engine. I would have given \$500 for one."

"How long were you in Chattanooga?"

"A day. We reached Chattanooga on the Cincinnati Southern and at Dayton were met by Captain H. S. Chamberlain, representing the Chattanooga board of trade. That afternoon we were taken to Lookout mountain and had supper at the Point Hotel, Congressman Evans being present."

"What is the object of the trip, Mr. Jones?"

"It is one in which the nation is interested. Congress is to be asked to establish a line of steamships between Tampa and Aspinwall, and a convention of gentlemen who are

ECHOLS ESCAPE.

AN INMATE OF PROVIDENCE INFIRMARY TAKES LEG SAIL.

Bartholomew is the story of John W. Echols alias Bates, who was arrested for stealing a horse and buggy in Marietta a short time ago.

Bartholomew Echols? Bareheaded, barefooted, half-witted, and a fugitive from justice last night during that terrible rain storm.

About 7:30 o'clock he was lying on his cot at Providence Infirmary, apparently unable to help himself. He asked old Charles, the waiting man, to get him a drink of water.

The old negro stepped down to the basement, got the water, and no sooner had he reached the room on his return, than he discovered that the man was empty.

He gave the alarm, but it was too late. Echols had fled through the rear entrance to the hospital yard, and out into the street that was just in the rear of the Young Men's Christian association building.

Mr. Brown had gone to Stratton's drug store for some medicine for a sick baby, and was back in a few minutes. Being informed of the flight of Echols, he at once notified the jail officials and the police department. None of the county officers were to be found, and Jail Officer Hamilton was out on a call from the stationhouse.

Echols had ample time to make good his escape, and old Charles soon gave up the chase.

A week or two ago John W. Echols was arrested on a charge of horse stealing.

He had hired a horse and buggy in Marietta and drove down to Atlanta and bargained the team to a man here.

When arrested the case was made out with no trouble, and Echols was sent to jail in default of a heavy bond.

While there he was taken suddenly ill, and County Physician Boring was somewhat puzzled over the disease. It resembled carbuncular meningitis. The patient was so rigid from the effects of the disease that his entire body could be lifted by placing the hands under the small of his back.

Since he has been in the infirmary he has not been able to sit up a single hour.

Last Saturday his sister came to see him, and she

explained the queer phenomenon of his disease by saying that he had been afflicted with an affection of the brain ever since he was born.

At birth his head was split open and in healing the head failed to properly connect, causing one side of the skull to press in on the brain. His mother died and he was given in charge of a sister to bring up. All his life he has been afflicted with fits of temporary aberration.

At other times he seems all right and is a well-behaved young man.

His sister went away and has been at work setting up a petition among the citizens of Cobb county, his old home, who are conversant with the facts, to secure a pardon for the unfortunate young man, and to have him sent to Marietta.

At the time of his escape he was without coat, hat or shoes, and in that condition he was a wanderer and a fugitive last night.

He is a young man, about five feet and a half high, medium build, black hair and eyes, smooth face and about twenty-seven years of age.

His arrest will not be long to accomplish.

LEGISLATURE ROUTINE WORK.

The Western and Atlantic discussion in the house yesterday occupied the attention of the members to a great degree, but many of them had time to talk of the Patula judgment. Guerry, Harrison and Powell are on hand and so are their friends by a large majority. They are hard at work and all seem confident of success. The friends of Colonel Guerry are particularly enthusiastic.

The other bill which the unanimous endorsement of the house committee on agriculture at its meeting yesterday.

In the house Mr. Dodgen introduced a resolution looking to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the penitentiary camps.

Of the four new bills introduced, two were of special importance. One was Senator Rice's bill to empower the ordinaries or commissioners of every county to hire the county convicts of any other county which does not desire to work its prisoners on the roads. This is a step toward giving out one of the leading recommendations of the road congress, to the effect that the misdemeanor convicts of the state be put to work on the roads. In some counties, perhaps, the convicts are too few to work economically on the roads, and this bill gives the sanction of the state to the practice of gathering into one gang the convicts of several counties. This has been the practice in several of the larger counties about cities for some years.

The other bill by Senator Trammell declares it illegal for county officers to exempt any property from taxation, and for such exemption fixes a penalty of three times the tax. This bill is in line with Judge Blackley's opinion that all such exemptions are unconstitutional and void. The penalty is rather severe and the bill if passed will prove a bomb to those manufacturing concerns which have been exempt from taxation. Though this does not mention municipal corporations, who give most of the exemptions to manufacturers, it will effect them eventually, for it will attract the attention of property holders in cities to the question, and induce them to demand a more equitable measure. It raises a question which has been let alone in the cities for reasons of public policy, the wisdom of which has not been questioned though the legality has been doubted.

Two of the bills passed sustain the mayor and council of Columbus in subscribing for railroad stock and exchanging one thousand shares of the stock of the Mobile and Grand railroad for stock of the Georgia Midland. This is a victory for Mr. Gunby Jordan, and will do much to heal his recently lacerated feelings.

Another bill passed enables building and loan associations to lend money to outsiders, on security, at 8 per cent, or less. This is an event, for that these associations are growing as fast as they ought.

Another bill passed was Senator Rice's measure requiring an annual inspection of railroad bridges and trestles by an expert, who shall report their condition to the railroad commission.

Mr. Rice's bill making councilmen representative for any office in the city of the city they represent also passed, as did Senator Folks' bill for new waterworks, sewerage and garbage cremation at Waycross.

A bill by Senator Johnson to make valid and binding the subscription of the mayor and council of Columbus to the stocks and bonds of the Mobile and Grand and the Montgomery and West Point railroads. Immediately transmitted.

A bill also by Senator Johnson to submit to the voters of Columbus a resolution of the action of the mayor and council of Columbus in exchanging 1,000 shares of Mobile and Grand railroad stock for 60 shares of the stock of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad. Immediately transmitted.

A bill by Senator Bartlett excluding from the books and annual report of the treasurer the worthless assets, toward 1,883 shares of the Bank of the State of Georgia 280 shares of the Bank of Georgia 10,000 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad. A bill by Senator Whitfield to incorporate the Merchants bank of Marietta.

A bill by Senator Rice to require every railroad in the state to make annually, through a competent expert who shall examine its bridges and trestles, a report to the railroad commission of their condition, the commission to have power to employ experts to make such examination at the expense of the road.

A bill by Senator Folks to authorize a system of waterworks, sewerage and garbage cremation by the city of Waycross.

A bill by Senator Rice to make members of any council ineligible during the term for which they are chosen, to any office in the gift of the council and the salary of which is payable out of the treasury.

By Senator Whitfield—A bill to make the office of marshal and deputy marshal of Marietta elective by the people, instead of by the council.

By Senator Folks—A game law for Georgia county.

NEW SENATE BILLS.

By Senator Rice—A bill to authorize the county commissioners or other officers of counties to hire county convicts from other counties that do not de-

side to work their own convicts. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

By Senator Trammell—A bill to prevent the exemption from taxation of any property by the officers of any county. Referred to the general judiciary committee.

Also a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of Liberty Presbyterian church or Reeves street on Protestant Methodist church, in Gordon county. Referred to the committee on temperance.

A bill to amend section 31 of the code so as to authorize defendants to give bond in criminal cases.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The penitentiary committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously agreed to recommend to the house the adoption of Mr. Dodgen's resolution providing for committee of seven from the house and three from the senate to investigate the penitentiary.

The resolution is a sweeping one and gives the committee carte blanche as to the scope of the investigation and gives power to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer and sergeant at arms.

Mr. Huff who was quite happy over the action of the committee said that there was not a man who opposed the resolution.

There appears to be some trouble in the sub-appropriations committee of the house over the report of the commission appointed by the last general assembly to make an inventory of the state's property in the Western and Atlantic railroad.

It is said that the committee has cut down the commission's bill of expense from \$1,000 to \$1,000 and, what is of greater moment, puts in a disclaimer of any judgment of the report of the commission.

A member of the appropriations committee, who is not a member of this sub-committee, said last night that there was some concern of the commission because of its estimate of betterments to the amount of \$750,000. It is claimed that the commission went outside of its instructions to make this estimate and that it had greatly embarrassed the legislature. The committee seems to be divided on this point, and it is said that the matter is being discussed somewhat at an account of this difference of opinion among the members.

The committee will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and then it is probable that the Western and Atlantic bill will be taken up.

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In this connection there is a good deal of quarrelous talk about Judge Hall's nine-barreled resolution on the Western and Atlantic road, and one gentleman, who seemed to have a good case for his remarks, suggested that the measure be equated towards betterments.

This certainly does Judge Hall injustice, for he stated in the Western and Atlantic committee of the senate yesterday that he wished the sub-committee to whom it was referred, would see that the principle of the resolution did not commit the state to betterments, as he was against them.

Senator Bartlett, the chairman of the sub-committee, to whom the bill resolution was referred, was sweating over the measure last night. The bill is a dangerous subject for any legislator to touch, and they all want to put on a muzzle and arm themselves with long when they handle it.

But for all this jealousy of every measure touching the subject, the Georgia legislature as a rule is as far from the subject as the sun is from the moon, and with all this pulling and hauling none of them are apt to engage in the tar baby act. They are not, like Mr. Echols, but the heat of the discussion has pretty well made away with the tar.

"I favored the Atkinson bill for the election of the commissioner of agriculture," said Mr. Smith of Winnett, yesterday, "for the reasons I set forth in my speech in support of the bill. I believe the farmers are better qualified to elect an officer to that important office than is the governor to select. To say that the farmers shall elect is to say that they are to be a guardian. We must just as well appoint the other state house officers, and the members of the general assembly."

WILL FIGHT THE BILL.

The Cotton Mill Men Object to the Ten Hour Bill.

The cotton mills are going to fight the ten hour law.

Colonel D. N. Speer received telegrams from a number of mill men yesterday asking him to get a hearing for them before the house committee on labor and statistics in order that they might protest against the ten hour bill which that committee has favorably recommended.

The committee set the hearing for next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock and the mill men will come from all manufacturing districts of the state to argue the question on that day.

Every third person you meet is troubled more or less with biliousness, and don't know how to get rid of it. The causes are easily recorded. A lack of sufficient exercise, eating too much by persons of sedentary habits, indulgence in too rich food, a sluggish torpid liver where the blood does not do its duty, and the bile is allowed to accumulate; these cause the whites of the eyes to turn yellow, the skin to look thick and coarse, and the complexion yellow or dark. These are sure indications of biliousness.

Brown's Iron Bitters is the remedy you want. It acts directly on the blood, cleans and purifies it, and sends it on its journey through the channels of the liver, giving to it activity and clearing out the bile. It will remove the yellow tinge from the eyes and the complexion leaving the latter fresh and clear.

PERSONALS.

DR. FRANK T. JENKINS, late of university Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-10 Peachtree st. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. July 25th to 1st.

The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn., Manufacture Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Linters of improved patterns, with automatic feed, for Oil Mills; Ribs, Savers and repairs for Gins of all makers. Write for prices.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 24 Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151.

Croquet Sets

Cheap to close out. 8-ball sets reduced to \$1.25 a John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

There is opposition to cigarettes by people who are acquainted with the cheap, adulterated kind. No opposition to the "Climax." They are strictly pure. 10 in a package for 10 cents.

What the Good Things to Eat Cost Atlanta

—A Cheap Mart.

Spring chickens, good size, from 15 to 35 cents. Egg plants, extra fancy, 10 to 15 cents each. These properly cooked are delicious.

Large Augusta cantaloupes 15 to 30 cents. The country wiggins supply the greater amount, at prices ranging from 2 to 5 cents per small.

Fancy quality Martha and Delaware grapes 10 cents per pound—10 pound basket today 50 cents.

Tomatoes, special fancy selected 10 cents per quart—as they come from the wagons 5 cents.

There are a great many varieties of peaches on the market, good, bad and indifferent, and at prices ranging from 15 cents per peck to 50 cents per peck basket of selected varieties.

Large 4 to 6 pound heat cabbage only 10 cents. Selected quality of eastern Irish potatoes, the best on the market, 30 cents per peck.

New sweet potatoes, large and specially nice, only 10 cents per quart.

You pay 35 cents per dozen fancy lemons. We only ask you 25 cents.

Largely watermelons can be had only of Hoyt & Thorn, at prices according to size.

Small dove hams only 16 cents pound.

Our fancy Regal flour has at last arrived, and as your flour does not suit you, come over and buy the Regal. It is the best flour in Atlanta.

The purest lard is absolutely necessary in the making of good bread, and Hoyt & Thorn's is the place to get it.

Don't forget that we sell you the best butter in Atlanta for 35 cents per pound. All things bought from us guaranteed. Try Hoyt & Thorn, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 90 Whitehall.

STILSON, JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEAGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, ETC., OF J. P. HARRISON & CO., State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

P. O. Drawer 8 Consult them before placing orders.

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing

ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS

For Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors COAL TAR CONCRETE

For Sidewalks, Filling in Basements, Etc. TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING.

Tin Roofs Repaired and Painted. WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS

Chrysotil Alum a Sure Preventive of Molds. PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE.

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80 PICTURES, 8 FULL

page illustrations, including a new portrait of Tennyson; thirty-two exquisite pictures of life and scenery on the Thames, by Pennell; engravings from nature, by Kingsley, French, Clossen and Davis; three full-page engravings from Fra Angelico, by Cole; Indian pictures, by Remington; two complete stories by Cable and Edward Bellamy; the beginning of a novella by "Uncle Remus"; "Lincoln and the Churches"; "At the Kara Mines of Siberia"; "The Poison of Rattlesnakes," by Dr. Weir Mitchell, etc., etc., etc.

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The finest whisky to be had anywhere, and everything that can be found in a first class house.

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Pure Drugs at Lowest Prices.

Full Stock Toilet and Fancy Articles.

PIEDMONT TOOTH POWDER

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PIEDMONT BOUQUET SOAP!

Fine Imported and Key West Cigars!

Manuel Garcia Alonzo, "El Principe de Gales."

Ice Cream Soda Water 5c.

Notice.

THE FIRM OF KINNEBREW & VERNON, which has done business under 14½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by the purchase of W. A. Vernon's interest by C. D. Kinnebrew, who assumes all debts of the firm, and is also authorized to collect sums due the firm.

C. D. KINNEBREW, W. A. VERNON.

Mr. Kinnebrew is commended to the public, and is noted for running a first-class saloon. Hoping the guests will continue to visit the beer garden.

W. A. VERNON.

MOHAIRS, SERGES, SICILIANS, ALPACAS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
BUY A COAT AND VEST AND KEEP COOL.
GEORGE MUSE,
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE, LUMBER, SHINGLES, Laths, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Etc. DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, MANTELS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, RAILS Interior and Exterior Finish. New designs in all classes Turned and Scroll Work. FULTON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO., Cor. Hunter St. and C. R. R. Planing Mill Cor. Mitchell and Mangum.

Atlanta Machine Works, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF Ornamental and Structural Iron Work, CRESTINGS, FENCES, GUARDS, GRILLES, GATES, IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, STAIRWAYS, BUILDERS' IRON, &c., &c. TELEPHONE 56. ATLANTA, - - - - - GEORGIA

ATLANTA CITY BREWING CO. BREWERS OF THE FINEST BEER! On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesch, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

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W. A. VERNON.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO

The Bottom Reached FOR 30 DAYS
We will sell our entire stock of Summer Clothing for Men, Boys and Children AT COST!
We are compelled to make room for our immense Winter Stock which we are having made. LOOK AND BE CONVINCED 41 Whitehall Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
Sam'l W. Goode. Robt. A. Wilson. Albert L. Beck
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO
Real Estate OFFERS.

\$2,750 for Jones st. 5 r cottages, one door from Cooper st., renting at \$25 per month.

\$2,000 for neat, new 5 r cottage, near W. Peachtree, on very easy terms; corner lot.

\$1,000 for choice Spring st. lot, 50x100 feet, with east front.

\$1,120 for very central Spring st. lot, south of Church st., on 637 ft. front.

7 lots, each 50x108 ft., on Park st., West End, between Lee and Ashby sts., for \$3,600.

READ THE FOLLOWING OFFER and you will buy: One 7 r, one 6 r, one 5 r, and 4 r cottages, all neatly plastered, painted, weather-boarded, blinds, wide halls, front and rear verandas; less than block from car line, in excellent neighborhood, all now rented to good white tenants; lot high and level, and whole rents for \$70 per month, and regularly pays 12 per cent on the price asked, \$7,200.

\$4,000 for 3 neat, new cottages, less than block from car line, renting for \$40 per month.

\$5,000 for 5 new 4 r cottages renting for \$42.50 per month.

PEACHTREE LOT, 75x165 ft., east front, south of blockley st., \$3,600.

PEACHTREE LOT, 144x300 ft., to Alwood st.; will make 2 Peacchetto lots 72x300 ft. each, and 2 Alwood st. lots good size, for only \$6,000 for the four lots, with east front on the car line; high, in front of Leonard, on easy payments.

7 lots 50x105 ft., each 250 ft. west of Peachtree car line; all high, shaded and choice, for \$3,800, on easy terms.

2 Stonehill st. lots for \$1,000, in good neighborhood, on easy terms.

\$2,250 for neat, new 5 r West End cottage on lot 50x270 ft. to alley, half block from Gordon st. car line, on easy terms.

